FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1844. [NO. 1399.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Diabolate and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

FINE AND COMMON CHAIRS.



The Subscriber has lately received a general assortment of Chairs, from the common Windsor to the most elegant scroll box seat Fancy Chair, rolling Chairs, cane and scroll seats, Rocking and Sewing Chairs, cane and rush bottoms. A variety of Children's Chairs, rush and wooden bottoms. Settees, cane and wooden bottoms. Which he offers for sale on favorable terms.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

March 14, 1844. 98-3w

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

AS I am no longer an Inspector of Naval Stores, and the Inspectors have discontinued the selling of the article, I now offer myself as

AGENT for the sale of Turpentine and Tar.

I shall feel grateful to those of my friends who have heretofore favored me with their business while Inspector, for a continuance of their confidence in the Agency line, and I will say to the Turpentine makers generally, that, should they favor me with their patronage, no exertions shall be spared in securing for them the highest market prices.

Commissions, 1 per cent.

JESSE BOWDEN.

Wilmington, March 15, 1844. 98-3w

To Brick Masons, Plasterers, Carpenters, &c.

THE undersigned Committee will receive Proposals until the 10th of April, for the repairing of the Court House and Jail, and erecting a Pillory and Stocks, in the town of Wadesborough. The Court House to be covered with Tin. The tin brick, and plastering, and Carpenter's work, will be let out separately or together, as will best suit bidders. For further information inquire of either of the undersigned, either by letter or otherwise.

GEO. D. BOGGAN.
JAS. M. WADDILL.
S. W. COLE.

Wadesborough, March 12, 1844. 98-3w

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail by
D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf



Edwin Glover,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

To Messrs. Martin & Walter, Messrs. Martin, Starr & Walter, Mr. Benjamin King, Col. Thomas Hadlee, Mr. Edward Campbell, Mr. Allen H. Sanders, Mr. William J. Perryman, Mr. William Carter, Elijah Hayworth, and William Boatwright:

GENTLEMEN: Take notice, that at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of March next, I shall move the Court to be permitted to take the benefit of the Laws of this State for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, in such cases made and provided, and thereby discharge myself from arrest in several cases then and there to be returned, when and where, as I understand you claim to be creditors of mine, you may attend and object if you think proper.—And as you are not inhabitants of this State, and neither of you having any known agent in this State, this advertisement is intended as a several notice to each of you, according to law.

Yours respectfully,
GILES S. McLEAN.

Alfordsville, Feb. 26, 1844. 96tf

QUICKSILVER!!

JUST received and for sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,
FOR SALE BY
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms, apply soon to
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1841. 93*f*

IMPORTANT SALE OF
REAL ESTATE.

THE Subscriber having determined to dispose of his REAL ESTATE in the Town of Fayetteville, will offer for sale at Public Auction, on the 9th day of May next, at the Town House, at 12 o'clock, the following LOTS, viz:—

Three Lots on the South side of Hay street, 21 feet front each, and extending through to Franklin street, about 300 feet. These Lots are situated between the marble building of Mr. John McArn and the brick store of Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and may be most economically and advantageously improved.

Four valuable Lots, East of the Baptist Church, on Old and Union streets, 30 feet by 80 feet in depth. These Lots are most eligibly situated for Warehouses, which may be easily constructed, with dry cellars under them.

That beautiful Building Lot, on Rowan street, nearly opposite the residence of Jos. W. Evans, Esq., containing one acre and on which there is a small house with a brick chimney, suitable for a kitchen.

Three Pews in the Presbyterian Church, free of ground rent.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser giving a bond, bearing interest from date, to be secured by a mortgage on the premises.

Mr. Joseph Baker, the Agent, will take great pleasure in shewing the above Property to any person disposed to examine it at any time previous to the Sale.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

Fayetteville, March 12, 1844. 97ts

TO TANNERS.

7000 POUNDS slaughtered dry salted superior HIDES, trimmed and folded in proper order for transportation by wagons, just received and for sale by

COOK & TROY.

March 13, 1844. 97-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 96tf

NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHY of John Randolph, with a selection from his Speeches, by Lemuel Sawyer, price 37½ cts.; The American in Paris, 2 parts, 50; L. S. D. or Treasure Trove, by Samuel Lover, 25; Ninon De L'Enclos, translated from the French 12½; The Ladies' Science of Etiquette, 25; Etiquette, by Count D'Orsay, 25; Christmas Carol, by Dickens; Sketches of every day Life, by Frederika Bremer, 12½; Love and Money, by Mary Howett, 12½; Charles De Bourbon, 12½; Abernathy's Family Physician 25; Minister's Family; Xenophon's Anabasis, with English Notes; Clay's Life and Speeches, 2 vols. 1 00; The French without a Master, 25; Spanish ditto, 25; Italian ditto, 25; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

March 13.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

A G E N C Y
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

☞ The Wilmington Chronicle and Messenger, and North Carolinian will publish one year.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 10th inst. a bound Boy, about nineteen years of age, by the name of JOHN E THORNTON, low, stout built. All persons are warned from harboring said runaway, as the law will be rigidly enforced against them.

JAMES TART.

Sampson County, Feb'y 24, 1844. 97-3wpd

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 18 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,
for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

NOTICE.

ON Monday last, the 5th instant, a man named Wm. Hyde took off from Fayetteville, a small flea-bitten gray horse, with an old saddle, without skirts, and a tolerably good bridle, which was lent to him by Zachariah Plumer. The horse had the right hind hoof white, the other three hoofs black; large scar on each shoulder, caused by the collar. Hyde wore a low brown fur hat, a kind of brown homespun frock coat, and blue Kentucky Jeans pants, with wood buttons covered with tin. Any person who will apprehend said horse, shall be paid for their trouble, by informing the subscribers.

ZACHARIAH PLUMER.
ELY PLUMER.

Fayetteville, February 6. 92-tf

OATES'S INTEREST TABLES.

INTEREST and Exchange Tables, Quarto, for Banks, Merchants, and others, at $4.
Interest Tables, small pocket volume, at $1.
Both new and highly approved works, just rec'd.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 20, 1844.

GUN-SMITH
ESTABLISHMENT,
(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 89tf

ALCOHOL,

LOG WOOD, Nutgalls, Blue Vitriol, Gum Shellac, Glue, Oil Vitriol, Aquafortis, Pumice Stone, Copperas,—for sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Also, Russia and American Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Oxalic Acid, Pearlash, and Salts of Tartar.

SPLENDID SCHEMES!

6 capitals of $10,000, amounting to $60,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 12, for 1844 to be drawn in Alexandria, on Saturday, March 30, 1844.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

6 Prizes of	$10 000	25 Prizes of		$1,000
1 do	3 500	53 do		400
1 do	2,310	200 do		200
&c.		&c.		

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 quarter ditto 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us—address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

Feb'y 10, 1844. 94-td-pd

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT,—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38-tf

POETRY.

The following beautiful gem was written several years since for an Annual by Barry Cornwall. The *italicised* lines are a perfect concentration of pure thought, elegant intellect, and poetical fervor:

SUNSET.

Here let us lie, upon this primrose bank,
And give our thoughts free way. Our thoughts are fair;
For Heaven is fair, and Earth all round is fair;
And we reflect both in our souls to-day.
Art thou not joyous? Does the sunshine fall
Upon a barren heart? Methinks it is
Itself the sweet source of fertility!
In all its golden warmth it raps us round:
Not us alone but every beast and bird
That makes the breathing forest musical:
Nor these alone; but every sparkling stream,
And every hill, and every pastoral plain;
The leaves that whisper in delighted talk,
The truant air, with its own self at play—
The clouds that swim in azure—loving Heaven
And loving Earth—and lingering between each,
Loth to quit either; are not all alive,
With one pure, unalloyed, consummate joy?
Let *us* rejoice, then, beyond all the rest;
For how shall wisdom show itself so well,
As in administering joy unto itself?
They who disdain the merry, are not wise;
And they who step aside, when mirth comes by,
And scorn all things which are not bought with pain,
Are—fools, good cousin. What else can they be,
Who spurn God's free given blessings? I am one
Who prize the matron Summer most in smiles,
And give my heart up to her rose crowned hours.
And so art thou—or so thou *wilt* be, child,
When that orb of Time, now in its dawn,
Hath ripened the young brain with liberal thought.
Keep this to mind; and now we two will watch
The Day go downward toward the glowing west;
And when the gold grows pale and evening airs
Come murmuring o'er the meadows, we will drink
The balmy ether—the nectarean breath
Which Earth sends upward, when her Lord the Sun,
Kisses her cheek at parting!

THE HOUSE OF MOURNING.
A FARCE.

SCENE.—A street at the west end of London. Enter Squire Hamper and his Lady, personages rather of the rustic order, recently come up from the family seat in Hampshire.

Squire. Well, Ma'am, I hope you've had shopping enough.

Lady. Almost. Only one more—O! there it is, over the way.

Squire. What, the one yonder? Why, it's all raven gray, picked out with black; and a hatchment over the door. What can you want at an undertaker's.

Lady. An undertaker's!—no such thing. Look at the goods in the window.

Squire. O, shawls and gowns! A foreign haberdasher's, I suppose, and that's the French for it! Mason de Dool!

Lady. Hush! Don't expose your ignorance in the street; every body knows French at the West end. It means the House of Mourning.

Squire. What, the one mentioned in the Bible?

Lady. No—no—dear me:—no. I tell you it's a mourning establishment.

Squire. O, I understand. The master's dead, and the shop's put into black for him. The last newfangled mode, I suppose, instead of the old-fashioned one of putting up the shutters.

Lady. Nonsense! It's a shop to buy black things at.

Squire. Humph! And pray, Ma'am, what do *you* want with black things?—There's nobody dead belonging to us, as I know of, nor like to be.

Lady. Well: and what then? Is there any harm in just looking at their things—for I'm not going to buy. What did we come up to town for?

Squire. Why, for a bit of holiday, and to see the sights, to be sure.

Lady. Well, and that black shop is one of them, at least, for a female. It's quite a new thing, they say, just come over from Paris; and I want to go in and pretend to cheapen something, just out of curiosity.

Squire. Yes, and pay for peeping. For in course you must buy after tumbling over their whole stock.

Lady. By no means—or only some trifle—a penn'worth of black pins—or the like. If I did purchase a black gown, it is useful to have by one.

Squire. Yes—or a widow's cap. Perhaps, Ma'am, you're in hopes?

Lady. La, Jacob, don't be foolish!—Many ladies wear black for economy, as well as for relations. But I only want to inspect—for they do say, what with foreign tastiness, and our own modern refinements, there's great improvements in mourning.

Squire. Humph—and I suppose a new-fashioned way of crying.

Lady. New fiddlesticks. It's very well known the Parisians always did out-do us in dress; and in course go into black more elegantly than we do.

Squire. No doubt, Ma'am—and fret in a vastly superior manner.

Lady. No, no. I don't say that. Grief's grief all the world over. But as regards costume, the French certainly do have a style that entitles them to set the fashion to us in such matters.

Squire. Can't say. I'm no judge.

Lady. In course not. They're women's matters, and should be left to our sex.

Squire. Well, well, come along then!—But stop. Ask your pardon, Sir, (to a passenger,) would you oblige me with the English of that Greek or Latin, yonder, under the hatchment?

Stranger. O, certainly—'Mors Janua Vitæ'—let me see—it means, Jane, between life and death.

Squire. Thankee, Sir, thankee. I'll do as much for you when you come into our parts. Poor Jane! So it may come, mayhap, to be a real house of mourning after all!

[The Squire and his lady cross over the road and enter the shop, where ebony chairs are placed for them by a person in a full suit of sable, very like Hamlet, minus the cloak and the hat and feathers. A young man, also in black, speaks across the counter with the solemn air and tone of a clergyman at a funeral.]

May I have the melancholy pleasure of serving you, Madam?

Lady. I wish to look at some mourning.

Shopm. Certainly, by all means. A relict, I presume?

Lady. Yes; a widow, sir. A poor friend of mine, who has lost her husband.

Shopm. Exactly so—for a deceased partner. How deep would you choose to go, ma'am? Do you wish to be very poignant?

Lady. Why, I suppose crape and bombazine, unless they're gone out of fashion. But you had better show me some different sorts.

Shopm. Certainly, by all means. We have a very extensive assortment, whether for family, Court, or complimentary mourning, including the first novelties from the Continent.

Lady. Yes, I should like to see them.

Shopm. Certainly. Here is one, ma'am, just imported—a widow's silk—watered as you perceive to match the sentiment. I called the 'Inconsolable,' a very n in vogue in Paris for ma e- ments.

Squire. Looks Not likely to last lo

Shopm. A little e- licate textur last for e.

Squire. the violent sort.

Lady. La! Jacob, hold what do you know about fash tion? But never mind him, sir, way.

Shopm. Certainly—by all m to mourning ma'am, there has bee deal, a very great deal indeed, this seas n, and several new fabrics have been introduced, to meet the demand for fashionable tribulation.

Lady. And all in the French style?

Shopm. Certainly—of course, ma'am. They excel in the funebre. Here for instance is an article for the deeply afflicted. A black crape, expressly adapted to the profound style of mourning—makes up very sombre and interesting.

Lady. I dare say it does, sir.

Shopm. Would you allow me, ma'am, to cut off a dress?

Squire. You had better cut me off first.

Shopm. Certainly, sir—by all means. Or, if you would prefer, a velvet—ma'am—

Lady. Is it proper, sir, to mourn in velvet?

Shopm. O quite!—certainly. Just coming in.—Now, here is a very rich one—real Genoa—and a splendid black. We call it the Luxury of Woe.

Lady. Very expensive, of course?

Shopm. Only eighteen shillings a yard, and a superb quality: in short, fit for the handsomest style of domestic calamity.

Squire. Whereby I suppose, sorrow gets more superfine as it goes upwards into life?

Shopm. Certainly—yes, sir—by all means—at least, a finer texture. The mourning of poor people is very coarse—very—quite different from that of persons of quality. Canvass to crape, sir!

Lady. To be sure it is! And as to the change of dress, sir, I suppose you have a great variety of half mourning?

Shopm. O, infinite,—the largest stock in town! Full, and half, and quarter, and half quarter mourning, shaded off, if I may say so, like an India-ink drawing, from a grief pronounced to the slightest nuance of regret.

Lady. Then, sir, please to let me see some Half Mourning.

Shopm. Certainly. But the Gentleman opposite superinteads the Intermediate Sorrow Department.

Squire. What, the young fellow yonder in pepper-and-salt?

Shopm. Yes, Sir: in the suit of gray. (Calls across.) Mr. Dawe, show the Neutral Tints!

[The Squire and his Lady cross the shop and take seats vis-a-vis; Mr. Dawe, who affects the pensive rather than the solemn.]

Shopm. You wish to inspect some Half Mourning, Madam?

Lady. Yes—the newest patterns.

Shopm. Precisely—in the second stage of distress. As such, Ma'am, allow me to recommend this satin—intended for grief when it has subsided—alleviated you see, Ma'am, from a dead black to a dull lead color!

Squire. As a black horse alleviates into a gray one, after he's clipped!

Shopm. Exactly so, sir. A Parisian novelty, Ma'am. Its called 'Settled Grief,' and is very much worn by ladies of a certain age, who do not intend to embrace Hymen a second time.

Squire. Old women, mayhap, about seventy.

Shopm. Exactly so, sir,—or thereabouts. Not but what some ladies, Ma'am, set in for sorrow much earlier:—indeed, in the prime of life; and for such cases, it's very durable wear.

Lady. Yes; it feels very stout.

Shopm. But perhaps, Madame, that is too lugubre. Now here is another—not exactly black, but shot with a warmish tint, to suit a woe moderated by time. We have sold several pieces of it. That little nuance de rose in it—the French call it, a Gleam of Comfort—is very attractive.

Squire. No doubt; and would be still more taking, if so be it was violet color at once, like the mourning of the Chinese.

Shopm. Yes, sir. I believe that is the fashionable color at Pekin. Now here, Ma'am, is a sweet pretty article, quite new. A morning dress for the Funeral Promenade. The French ladies go in them to Pere la Chaise.

Squire. What's that—a chase and pair?

Shopm. Excuse me; no, sir. By your leaves it's a scene of rural interment, near Paris. A black cypress sprig, you see, Ma'am, on a stone color ground, harmonizes beautifully with the monuments and epitaphs. We sold two this morning—one to Norwood and one to Kensal Green. We consider it the happiest pattern of the season.

Squire. Yes; some people are very happy in it, no doubt.

Shopm. No, doubt, sir. There's a charm in melancholy, sir. I'm fond of the pensive myself. But possibly, Madam, you would prefer something still more in the transition state, as we call it, from grave to gay. In that case I would recommend this lavender Ducape, with only just a souvenir of sorrow in it—the slightest tinge of mourning to distinguish it from the garb of pleasure. Permit me to put aside a dress for you.

Lady. Why, no—not at present. I am not going into mourning myself; but a friend, who has just been left with a large family——

Shopm. Oh, I understand,—and you desire to see an appropriate style of costume for the juvenile branches, when sorrow their young days has shaded. Of course, a milder degree of mourning than for adults.—Black would be precocious. This Ma'am, for inst —a dark pattern on grey; an interestin ess, Ma'am, for a little girl, just initiated in the vale of tears.

Squire. Poor thing!

Shopm. Precisely so, sir,—only eigh- een pe yard, ma'am—and warranted ibly you would require the

hy no—I must first consult the nd that reminds me to look at caps.

y good, Madam; the Coif- ent is backwards—if you would odness to step that way.

[The lady, followed by the squire, walks into a room, at the back of the shop—the walls are hung with black, and on each of the three sides is a looking glass, in a black frame, multiplying infinitely; the reflections of the widow's caps, displayed on stands on the central table. A show-woman in deep mourning is in attendance.]

Show. Your pleasure, Ma'am?

Lady. Widow's caps.

Squire. Humph!—that's plump any how!

Show. This is the newest style, Ma'am—

Lady. Bless me! for a widow!—Isn't it rather,—you know, rather a little,—

Squire. Rather frisky in its frilligigs!

Show. Not for the mode, Ma'am. Affliction is very much modernized, and admits more gout than formerly. Some ladies, indeed, for their morning grief, wear rather a plainer cap—but for evening sorrow, this is not at all too ornee. French taste has introduced very considerable alleviations—for example, the sympathizer.

Squire. Where is he?

Show. This muslin rache, Ma'am, instead of the plain band.

Lady. Yes; a very great improvement, certainly.

Show. Would you like to try it, Ma'am?

Lady. No, not at present. I am only inquiring for a friend—Pray what are those?

Show. Worked handkerchiefs, Ma'am. Here is a lovely pattern—all done by hand. An exquisite piece of work—

Squire. Better than a noisy one!

Show. Here is another, Ma'am—the last novelty. The Larmoyante—with a fringe of artificial tears, you perceive, in mock pearl. A sweet, pretty idea, Ma'am.

Squire. But rather scrubby, I should think, for the eyes.

Show. Oh, dear, no, sir!—if you mean wiping.—The wet style of grief is quite gone out—quit.

Squire. O! and a dry cry is the genteel thing. But come, Ma'am, come, or we shall be too late for the other Exhibitions.

[The Squire and his lady leave the shop on getting into the street, he turns round, and takes a long last look at the premises.]

Squire. Humph! And so that's a Mason de Dool. Well! if it's all the same to you, Ma'am, I'd rather die in the country, and be universally lamented after the old fashion—for, as to London, what with the new French modes of mourning, and the 'Try Warren' style of blacking the premises, it does seem to me that, before long, all sorrow will be sham Abram, and the House of Mourning a regular Farce!

FROM THE WHIG CLARION.

SCENE IN —— COUNTY COURT, N. C.

The Defendant stood before a Jury of his Country, indicted under the name and style of Nicodemus Gerganus, for an assault and battery on the body of Stephen Simpkins. Declining for the present to answer the charge directly, he plead a misnomer, suggesting that his true baptismal name was Nicholas Ganus, and by no means Nicodemus Gerganus, as erroneously charged in the Bill. This preliminary and somewhat collateral issue was submitted to the Jury. Ephraim Sykes, a sallow, lantern-jawed "dweller of the coast," of such remarkable length and sinuosity of person, that calomel never could find its way through him, was brought to the stand as a witness to prove by what name the Defendant ought to be called in legal proceedings, and handed down to posterity. In reply to a question proposed by the Defendant's Counsel, he hitched up his trowsers, spit on the floor, drew his broad foot over it, and answered "I have hearn him called Nicholas Gerganus and Nick Gerganus. Some folks calls him Nicodemus Gerganus, and some calls him Nicodemus Ganus. Sometimes his neighbors calls him Mr. Ganus, and I don't know if I hav'nt sometimes hearn him called Mr. Gerganus—but I, in ginerally, calls him Nick Ganus." The Jury retired and brought in a verdict that the defendant was a poor shoat any how, and it was not worth while to be bothering themselves about his name: as to his name, it is one of those small things about which the law careth not. He had done little for posterity, and posterity would care precious little about him. He had undoubtedly gouged Simpkins, for one of the Jury saw it done. So they had agreed to bring him in "guilty of the charge in manner and form," &c.

STOKES & NOKES,
Reporters.

"*The Artful Dodger.*"—In this odd farce, which our readers remember was produced by De Bar, at the St. Charles theatre, last season, is the following description of "dodging," which we think isn't bad:

"Now, sir, Ill prove how useful, philosophical, and beneficial my speculations are: I order a suit of clothes of a tailor, which I never intend to pay for—benefits tailor. As how? He orders a piece of cloth of woollen draper. Cloth being ordered, he benefits wollen draper, on strength of which he orders new dresses for family—benefits dry goods store. The dry goods store, on new dresses being ordered, invites large party to dinner. Butcher, upon meat being ordered, treats a friend to the theatre—benefits theatre. Butcher comes out, asks a friend to drink; benefits hotel. Friend gets drunk, kicks up a row, is put in the watch house, fined for getting drunk; fine goes to the Corporation—benefits Corporation. So, by ordering a suit of clothes, which I never intend to pay for, I benefit a whole community."

A "Tight" Rule.—Some fifty years ago the rule for drinking in Ireland was that no man was allowed to leave the company till he was unable to stand and then he might depart if he could walk.

MR. WEBSTER'S LETTER,

In reply to a communication addressed to him by a large number of the citizens of Worcester County, (Mass.) requesting his opinions on the subject of the proposed annexation of Texas to the United States:—

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1844.

Gentlemen: Circumstances have not allowed me an opportunity, until the present moment, of answering your letter of the 18th of December.

In that letter you expressed the belief that a proposition might probably be presented to Congress at its present session for the annexation of Texas to the United States; and you desire to know my opinions on the constitutionality of such a measure—its probable effect on the character and future action of our government—its tendency to promote the cause of freedom, or to strengthen the bonds of slavery; and, in general, the consequences which may justly be expected to result from the annexation to the United States of a large slave-holding country, not only to American liberty, American industry, and the continuance of the Union itself, but also to the great cause of human knowledge, virtue and happiness in the United States, in Texas, and throughout the world.

At the time when your letter was received, I indulged a strong hope that no such proposition would be made in Congress, or would proceed from any other quarter. I deem it quite unfortunate that a topic so certain to produce great excitement, should be added to the other causes, operating at the present moment, to create diversities of public opinion.

As an intention has recently been manifested, however, of making the annexation of Texas to the United States a subject of discussion in Congress, I lose no time in answering your letter, and in complying with its request. The answer is quite at hand.

In the early part of the year 1837 it was generally understood that a proposition was about to be made to the Government of the United States for the annexation of Texas to the Union. Having occasion in March of that year to address a political meeting in the city of New-York upon the interesting topics of the day, I could not, consistently with my own sense of propriety and duty, abstain from a full expression of my sentiments on that subject. I take the liberty to transcribe the remarks then made by me.

"Gentlemen, proposing to express opinions on the principal subjects of interest at the present moment, it is impossible to overlook the delicate question which has arisen from events which have happened in the late Mexican province of Texas. The independence of that Province has now been recognized by the Government of the United States. The Congress gave the President the means, to be used when he saw fit, of opening a diplomatic intercourse with its Government, and the late President immediately made use of these means.

"I saw no objection under the circumstances, to voting an appropriation to be used when the President should think the proper time had come; and he deemed, certainly very promptly, that the time had already arrived. Certainly, gentlemen, the history of Texas is not a little wonderful. A very few people in a very short time have established a Government for themselves against the authority of the parent State; and which Government, it is generally supposed, there is little probability, at the present moment, of the parent State being able to overturn.

"The Government is, in form, a copy of our own. It is an American constitution, substantially after the great American model. We all, therefore, must wish it success; and there is no one who will more heartily rejoice than I shall, to see an independent community, intelligent, industrious and friendly towards us, springing up, and rising into happiness, distinction and power, upon our own principles of liberty and government.

"But it cannot be disguised, gentlemen, that a desire or an intention is already manifested to annex Texas to the United States. On a subject of such mighty magnitude as this, and at a moment when the public attention is drawn to it, I should feel myself wanting in candor, if I did not express my opinion; since all must suppose, that on such a question it is impossible I should be without some opinion.

"I say then, Gentlemen, in all frankness, that I see objections, I think insurmountable objections, to the Annexation of Texas to the United States. When the Constitution was formed, it is not probable that either its framers, or the People, ever looked to the admission of any States into the Union, except such as then already existed, and such as should be formed out of Territories then already belonging to the United States. Fifteen years after the adoption of the Constitution, however, the case of Louisiana arose. Louisiana was obtained by treaty with France, who had recently obtained it from Spain; but the object of this acquisition was not mere extension of territory. Other great political interests were connected with it. Spain, while she possessed Louisiana, had held the mouths of the great rivers which rise in the Western States and flow into the Gulf of Mexico. She had disputed our use of these rivers, already, and with a powerful nation in possession of these outlets to the sea, it is obvious that the Commerce of all the West was in danger of perpetual vexation. The command of these rivers to the sea was, therefore, the great object aimed at in the acquisition of Louisiana. But that acquisition necessarily brought territory along with it, and three States now exist, formed out of that ancient Province.

"A similar policy, and a similar necessity, though perhaps not entirely so urgent, led to the acquisition of Florida.

"Now, no such necessity, no such policy, requires the annexation of Texas. The accession of Texas to our Territory is not necessary to the full and complete enjoyment of all which we already possess.—Her case therefore stands entirely different from that of Louisiana and Florida. There being then no necessity for extending the limits of the Union, in that direction, we ought, I think, for numerous and powerful reasons, to be content with our present boundaries.

"Gentlemen, we all see that, by whomsoever possessed, Texas is likely to be a slave-holding country; and I frankly avow my entire unwillingness to do any thing which shall extend the slavery of the African race on this Continent, or add other slave-holding States to the Union. When I say that I regard Slavery in itself as a great moral, social and political evil, I only use language which has been adopted by distinguished men, themselves citizens of slave-holding States. I shall do nothing, therefore, to favor or encourage its further extension. We have Slavery already amongst us. The Constitution found it amongst us; it recognized it, and gave it solemn [illegible]

the United States will not consent to bring a new, vastly extensive, and slave-holding country, large enough for a dozen or half a dozen States, into the Union. In my opinion they ought not to consent to it. Indeed, I am altogether at a loss to conceive what possible benefit any part of this country can expect to derive from such annexation. All benefit, to any part, is at least doubtful and uncertain; the objections obvious, plain and strong. On the general question of Slavery, a great portion of the community is already strongly excited. The subject has not only attracted attention as a question of politics, but it has struck a far deeper-toned chord. It has arrested the religious feeling of the country; it has taken strong hold on the consciences of men. He is a rash man indeed, and little conversant with human nature, and especially has he a very erroneous estimate of the people of this country, who supposes that a feeling of this kind is to be trifled with, or despised. It will assuredly cause itself to be respected. It may be reasoned with, it may be made willing, I believe it is entirely willing, to fulfil all existing engagements, and all existing duties, to uphold and defend the Constitution, as it is established, with whatever regrets, about some provisions, which it does actually contain. But to coerce it into silence—to endeavor to restrain its free expression, to seek to compress and confine it, warm as it is, and more heated as such endeavors would inevitably render it—should all this be attempted, I know nothing, even in the Constitution, or in the Union itself, which would not be endangered by the explosion which might follow.

"I see, therefore, no political necessity for the annexation of Texas to the Union; no advantages to be derived from it; and objections to it, of a strong, and in my judgment, decisive character.

"I believe it to be for the interest and happiness of the whole Union to remain as it is, without diminution and without addition."

I need hardly say that these opinions remain entirely unaltered.

Five months after these remarks were made, that is to say, on the 4th of August, 1837, the Minister of Texas, Mr. Memucan Hunt, addressed a letter to the Secretary of State of the United States, submitting a direct proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States. This letter recited, at much length, the history of the separation of Texas from Mexico, and set forth, very fully, the advantages which it was supposed would accrue to the United States from such annexation.

On the 25th of August Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State, answered this letter; and the following is an extract from that answer:

"The question of the annexation of a foreign independent State to the United States has never before been presented to this government. Since the adoption of their Constitution, two large additions have been made to the domain originally claimed by the U. States. In acquiring them, this Government was not actuated by a mere thirst for sway over a broader space. Paramount interests of many members of the confederacy, and the permanent well being of all, imperatively urged upon this Government the necessity of an extension of its jurisdiction over Louisiana and Florida. As peace, however, was our cherished policy, never to be departed from unless honor should be periled by adhering to it, we patiently endured for a time serious inconveniences and privations, and sought a transfer of those regions, (by negotiations and not by conquest.)

"The issue of those negotiations was a conditional cession of these countries to the United States. The circumstances, however, of their being colonial possessions of France and Spain, and therefore dependent on the metropolitan Government, renders those transactions materially different from that which would be presented by the question of the annexation of Texas. The latter is a State with an independent Government, acknowledged as such by the United States, and claiming a territory beyond, though bordering on, the region ceded by France, in the treaty of the 30th of April, 1803. Whether the Constitution of the United States contemplated the annexation of such a State, and if so, in what manner that object is to be effected, are questions, in the opinion of the President, it would be inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to agitate.

"So long as Texas shall remain at war, while the United States are at peace with her adversary, the proposition of the Texian Minister Plenipotentiary necessarily involves the question of war with that adversary. The United States are bound to Mexico by a treaty of amity and commerce, which will be scrupulously observed on their part, so long as it can be reasonably hoped that Mexico will perform her duties, and respect our rights under it. The United States might justly be suspected of a disregard of the friendly purposes of the compact if the overture of General Hunt were to be even received for future consideration, as this would imply a disposition on our part to espouse the quarrel of Texas with Mexico; a disposition wholly at variance with the spirit of the treaty, with the uniform policy and the obvious welfare of the United States."

From that time until quite recently, the subject has been withdrawn from public attention. The war between Mexico and Texas is not yet concluded; although active hostilities have ceased, and a truce is understood to have been agreed upon. In the meantime, Texas has maintained itself, as an independant sovereignty, and has extended its relations with the nations of the world. If in the judgment of the Government of the United States, there were insuperable objections, even to entertain any negotiations on the subject of annexation, seven years ago, it seems to me that time and events have served only to strengthen such objections.

The Constitutional authority of Congress to admit new States into the Union, formed of territories not belonging to any of the States at the adoption of the present form of Government, is an important point in your inquiries.

The Constitution of the United States provides that—

"New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union, but no new States shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress."

It would seem very reasonable to confine this provision to States to be formed out of territories already belonging to the United States, and in regard to which the old Congress, by accepting the cession of territory from individual States, and agreeing to the proposed terms of cession, had already stipulated that they might be created and admitted into the Union. Any other construction would be forced and unnatural; and it would imply that the framers of the Constitution and the people were looking to the extension of their territories, although [illegible] which they then held were, one-half a wilderness, and the other half very thinly peopled. It is not at all probable, from the history of the States, from the circumstances in which they were placed in 1789, or from all that [illegible] learn[illegible] of men's opinions and expect[illegible] at that day, that any idea was entertained, [illegible] of bringing into the Union, at any time, States formed out of the territories of foreign powers. [illegible]

had been among the objects contemplated by its establishment. And it is one of the unaccountable eccentricities, and apparent inconsistencies of opinion, that those who hold the Constitution of the United States to be a compact between States, should think, nevertheless, that the government created by that Constitution, is at liberty to introduce new States, formed out of foreign territory, with or without the consent of those who are regarded as the original parties.

By the Convention with France of the 30th April, 1803, Louisiana was ceded to the United States, with this condition:

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess."

It is now known to have been Mr. Jefferson's opinion at the time, that an amendment of the Constitution was necessary, in order to carry this stipulation into effect; and it is known, also, that such was the opinion ably and earnestly maintained by many distinguished persons in the government. The treaty, however, was ratified. No amendment of the Constitution was proposed, and in 1812, Louisiana was admitted into the Union as a State, upon the same footing as the original States. All the branches of the government concurred in this act, and the country acquiesced in it.

In the year 1819, a treaty was concluded with Spain, for the cession of Florida. This treaty followed the precedent of that with France, and contained this stipulation:

"The inhabitants of the territories which his Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States, by this Treaty, shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the federal constitution, and admitted to the enjoyment of the privileges, rights, and immunities of the citizens of the United States."

Florida has not yet been admitted into the Union, but the treaty was ratified, the cession accepted, according to its terms, and the people, as well as the public authorities, have acquiesced in the contract for twenty years, and given it the sanction of their approbation.

Louisiana and Florida, therefore, are settled cases. The admission of one, and the agreement to admit the other, at a proper time, are facts, are acts done, and as such must have their full effect. But it does not follow that they are precedents for the annexation of Texas. Important differences are pointed out, between the cases, in Mr. Forsyth's letter; and others might be suggested. But it is enough to say, that what has been done, on, at best, a very questionable right, and in a case of strong and urgent necessity, is no sufficient warrant for a similar proceeding, in a case in which no such necessity exists, and in which both the right and expediency may be very properly considered, on the original and independent grounds belonging to them.

I am certainly of opinion, with Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. J. Q. Adams, and other eminent men, that the Constitution never contemplated the admission of new States, formed out of the Territories of foreign nations; and while I admit that what has been done in regard to Louisiana and Florida must now be considered as legally done, yet I do not admit the propriety of proceeding farther, and admitting not a Territory, ceded by a foreign nation, but a foreign nation itself, with all its obligations and Treaties, its laws and its institutions, into the number of the States which compose this Union.

The broad question proposed by you, of the probable general influence of the annexation of Texas upon American liberty and industry, the continuance of our Union, and the universal cause of knowledge, virtue, liberty and happiness, is a question full of intense interest, and which suggests thoughts and reflections well worthy to engage the deepest attention of intelligent minds. It is not to be doubted that the continuance of the American Union, and its prosperity and success, under its present form of government, is a matter of high moment to all mankind. It is one of the most cherished hopes and reliances of that universal cause of which you speak; the cause of human knowledge, virtue, liberty and happiness. And he is a bolder reasoner than I am, who has satisfied himself that this government may be extended indefinitely, either to the North or to the South, without endangering its stability and its duration.

It is true, that under the beneficent operation of the practical principles of maintaining local governments for local purposes, and confiding general interests to a general government, the ends of political society are capable of being fulfilled, by the same free and popular system, and the same administration, over a large portion of the earth.—This is the result of our experience; but our experience is the only instance of such a result. A monarchical and arbitrary government may extend itself to the full limit of its military means. Under such a government, society is kept together by pressure from above, by the weight of the Government itself, and the strength of its arm. But how obvious is it, that, in free, elective systems, the political society exists and coheres, and must exist and cohere, not by superincumbent pressure on its several parts, but by the internal and mutual attraction of those parts; by the assimilation of interests and feelings; by a sense of common country, common political family, common character, fortune and destiny.

Not only the organization of such systems, but also their continuance by means of periodical popular elections, necessarily requires intercourse, mutual conference, [illegible] and a general acquaintance [illegible] to unite in such [illegible] are to be selected [illegible] government, and [illegible] the happiness of all [illegible] that a general [illegible] should be [illegible] character [illegible] It certainly [illegible] with how much [illegible] and how much of a [illegible] harmony, those who [illegible] St. Lawrence and the St. John [illegible] to unite in the [illegible] President, with the inhabitants [illegible] of the Rio Grande del Norte and the Colorado. It is evident, at least, that there must be some boundary, or some limits to a Republic which is to have a common centre. Free and ardent speculations may lead to the indulgence of an idea that such a Republic may be extended over a whole hemisphere.

On the other hand, minds less sanguine, or more chastened by the examples of history, may fear, that extension often produces weakness, rather than strength; and that political attraction, like other attractions, is less and less powerful, as the parts become more and more distant. In this difference, between ardent speculations, and cautious fears, it seems to me to be the truest wisdom to abide by the present state of things, since that state of things is acknowledged on all hands to be singularly happy, prosperous and honorable. In all points of view, therefore, in which I can regard the subject, my judgment is decidedly unfavorable to the project of annexing Texas to the United States. 'You have a Sparta'—such was the admonition of the ancient prudence—'embellish it!' We have a Republic, gentlemen, of vast extent and unequalled natural advantages; a Republic, full of interest in its origin, its history, its present condition, and its prospects for the future. Instead of aiming to enlarge its boundaries, let us seek rather to strengthen its union, to draw out its resources, to maintain and improve its institutions of Religion and Liberty, and thus to push it forward in its career of prosperity and glory.

I am, gentlemen, with most true regard, your obliged friend, and obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

WAR PANIC IN NEW YORK.

The developements in reference to the subject of Texas annexation have been followed by a complete panic in the N. Y. Stock Market. The Courier of Tuesday says:

The knowing ones among the brokers created quite a WAR PANIC in Wall street yesterday, and stock fell as rapidly as if the Southern mail had brought from Washington a declaration of war against the whole civilized world.

The Express of Tuesday thus refers to the panic of Monday:

The panic in the Stock Market is greater to-day than it was on Saturday. It has become a fright. All State stocks are lower, from two to three per cent., and Federal Government stocks from one and a half to two per cent. Fancy stocks are also affected, more or less, from one to four per cent.

Nor are merchants, engaged in commerce and interested in shipping, without serious alarm. A war with Mexico, necessarily consequent upon the annexation of Texas, (if not with Great Britain) is looked upon as throwing open our navigation, unprotected, to the privateering of all nations, for in case of such a war, no doubt, our vessels would be a tempting prey to adventurers from all parts of Europe and South America, under the Mexican flag. The agitation of the Texas matter in Washington threatens seriously to affect, more or less, all our trading interests.

In the Board of Brokers there has not been more of a panic since 1836-'7. All are sellers that can sell. There were no sales of even Texas bonds, which ought to rise, were there any good causes for the panic.

The panic is over, and stocks were again advancing at the latest dates.

THE TARIFF AND THE REVENUE.

The receipts of Revenue from Customs at this port since the 1st of January last have been as follows:

	In 1844.	In 1843.
January	$1,876,615	$548,056
February	2,169,110	492,216
March, to 16th	983,676	
Total, 2½ months	$5,029,491	

This sum will undoubtedly be swelled to at least Five and a Half Millions of Dollars for this single port at the close of the quarter, two weeks hence; and, as the collections at *all* the other ports cannot fall far below the amount realized here, the total Revenue of the United States from Customs only cannot fall below Ten Millions for the current quarter, or at the rate of Forty Millions per annum. But we do not suppose the receipts will be as heavy throughout as in the first quarter of the year. They will probably (if the Tariff is let alone) range from Thirty-two to Thirty-five Millions, defraying all the current Expenditures of the Government, and affording Ten to Fifteen Millions surplus to be employed in redeeming the remaining Treasury Notes and about half paying off the National Debt.

'Ah but,' says a triumphant Free Trader, 'you are calculating on heavy imports, in spite of your Protective Tariff!' No, sir, we are not. We are anticipating that our imports for the year will range from One Hundred to One Hundred and Ten Millions—a fair and safe amount, which will be overbalanced by our exports, and allow us to bring back a considerable amount in specie or (what we greatly prefer) a still greater amount in our dishonored and depreciated State Bonds.

We appeal, then, to considerate and candid men of all parties to stand forth in favor of the policy of '*letting well alone.*' The present Tariff, it is demonstrated, *does not* cut off Foreign Trade, but steadies and invigorates it. It *does not* diminish the Revenue, but greatly increases it, so that our entire National indebtedness may be paid off in three years at farthest if it is simply let alone. That it *does not* cripple Industry or diminish the rewards of Production, let the universality of Employment and the abundant strikes for higher wages answer. Then why *should* the Tariff be overthrown? Can any man imagine?—*New York Tribune.*

We learn that, by one of the late decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, relative to the claim of the United States Bank for damages on the French Bill Case, has been reversed, so that the Bank will retain the amount kept back on this account. The case was, "The United States *vs.* the United States Bank."

The Methodist Society of this town have contracted for the re-building, on the old site, of their house of worship destroyed by the fire of last April. The work has been commenced, and the intention is to have the building ready for use in the early part of next Fall. The edifice is to be of brick, 70 feet long, and 55 wide, with a basement story for Sunday School purposes, a colonade in front, and a recess in the rear. The corner stone is to be laid on the second day of April. The Messrs. Wood, masons, and Mr. Sherman, carpenter, have the contract.

Wilmington Chronicle.

COL. JOHNSON.

Extract of a letter from Col. Johnson to a friend in this City dated

WHITE SULPHUR, KY., Feb. 21, 1844.

"I shall go in May to Virginia on business by way of Washington City, and shall at that time take the occasion to visit North Carolina."

Raleigh Standard.

Why don't the Standard growl over this threatened visit—as he does over the visit of Mr. Clay? But we should be right down glad to see the Colonel, if he'll leave his 'daughters' behind.—*Milton Chronicle.*

The Whig Spirit.—At the recent organization of the Clay Club in Vernon, Ct. every Whig voter in the town was present. In 1840, the town gave 201 majority for Harrison.

Coming to Clay.—A friend gave us the names last week, of six Democrats of this village, who, he says, have determined to vote for *Clay*, in preference to *Van Buren*. They are all intelligent, respectable men, who believe with their party on all or most of the political questions of the day; but they are of opinion that the election of Mr. Van Buren will bring good neither to their principles nor country; and they will therefore support his opponent.—*East Alabamian.*

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Murphy V. Jones as Collector of the Port of Wilmington.

The mechanic who is ashamed of his apron, or the farmer who is ashamed of his frock, is himself a shame to his profession.

Hard Run.—"Those who trade on borrowed capital ought to break," was a favorite maxim of Gen. Jackson. We notice that the "*Democratic Party*" opened the campaign in many places on the 15th instant by celebrating the birth-day of General Jackson. Of course the whole proceedings are expected to enure to Van Buren's benefit.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MARCH 27.

Brandy, peach,	40	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	33 a 35	Mackerel, hf. bl. No. 1,	$7 25
Bacon,	6½ a 7	Molasses,	25 a 30
Beeswax,	27	Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	10 a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Coffee,	8½ a 9½	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton,	8½ a 9	Rags,	2
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	55 a 60	" Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3¼	" Loaf,	14 a 15
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	Salt, (bushel,)	50 a 60
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4½	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Feathers,	25	Tallow,	6 a 7
Flaxseed,	90 a $1 00	Tin, box, ⅓ x,	$10
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 3
" dry,	10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6½ a 7	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1⅛ a $2		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 18 to 19 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—Cotton we quote at 8½ to 9, for good quality; Corn 55 to 60; Oats 30 to 35; Flour 3½ to 4½; Tobacco 1½ to 3; Bacon 6½ to 7.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 20.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 3 30 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 25 a 2 37.

Naval Stores.—The highest rate for turpentine for the past week was 2 05; at that price there were daily sales. Tar has ranged from 95 to 90—the latter yesterday's price.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Timber has fallen; it takes a good article to bring over 5½. Sales of ordinary at 3 up to 5. Flooring boards are in very good demand at 8 to 8½ dls. No sales of wide boards or scantling reported. A lot R. O. hhd. staves, dressed, brought 11 dls.

There was a sale of rice at 2⅛.

Of corn there is a plentiful supply in store; selling at 50 to 55 cts.

Something like 300 hhds. Cuba molasses have been sold from wharf lately at 21, 22, and 23 cts.

A lot sack salt was taken at 1 30.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—March 26.

Bacon 6¼ a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 6¾ a 8¼; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 50 a 5 00; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

Cotton at Columbia 6¼ to 8⅞, principally 7½ to 8.

Cotton at Augusta 6½ to 8½—a reduction of ⅛, and small sales.

At New Orleans 6¼ to 9½. Sales of the week 23,500 bales, of which only 39 bales went at more than 8½ cents.

At Columbus, Cotton 5 to 7½.

At New York, all are waiting for the Steamer, which is due, with Liverpool advices to the 4th inst. Beeswax 30½. Feathers 32. Flour 4 87 to 5 25. Corn 48 to 50. Turpentine 2 62. Tar 1 37.

At Charleston, Cotton 7 to 9½—chiefly 7½ to 8½.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,474,405 bales, against 1,836,699 last year. Falling off, so far, 362,294 bales. Estimates are, that the whole crop will be between 1,900,000 and 2,000,000 of bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 21, Steamer Fayetteville, with 139 hhds. Molasses and Sugar, Sack Salt, Dry Goods, &c. &c., for Hall & Johnson, H. & E. J. Lilly, B. Rose, H. L. Myrover, Cameron & Mallett, T. S. Lutterloh, H. Branson, Williams & Lutterloh, J. & J. Kyle, C. P. Mallett, E. J. Hale, Joseph Baker, Amos Jessup, J. H. Hawley, E. Hobbs, D. McNeill, S. Colton, E. Fuller, John Brown, Boon & Breece, J. W. Wooten, W. McIntyre, D. Johnson, E. W. Willkings, Cook & Troy, A. W. Steel, S. W. Tillinghast, H. Leete, D. A. Ray, J. Huske & Son, Stuart & McGary, R. M. Orrell, D. McLaurin, Nott & Briggs, C. J. Orrell, C. T. Haigh & Son, of this place; and for J. G. Lash & Co., J. Ewing & Co., Covington & Vaughan, J. P. Covington, W. G. Webb, J. M. Worth & Co., A. Brower, Henderson & Wheeler, B. Oats, J. & W. Murphy, Murchison, Reid & Co., J. & T. C. Worth, of the interior.

Also, on Saturday last, Steamer Cotton Plant and boat Washington, with Goods for T. S. Lutterloh, Cook & Hodges, Jones & Dunn, E. Fuller, W. McIntyre, C. T. Haigh & Son, J. E. Patterson, J. Waddill, Jr., E. W. Willkings, Geo. McNeill, B. Rose, M. N. Leary, A. J. Erambert, J. C. Lafta, J. H. & J. Martine, G. & H. McMillan, J. H. Hawley, D. Shaw, D. A. Ray, and others, of this place; and for Elliott, Marsh & Co., Jenkins & Biles, D. Clewell, T. Lineback, T. M. Young, T. Vogler, Salisbury Co., J. Whitehead, Hauser & Wilson, L. Bingham, W. F. Watts, G. Barriere & Co., G. W. Brown & Co., and Washington Mining Co., of the interior.

DEPARTED, March 25, Steamer Fayetteville, with Domestics, Flour and Tobacco, for Cane Creek Co., Beaver Creek Co., Rockfish Co., Phœnix Co., Benbow & Co., Little River Co., D. A. Ray, Hall & Johnson, C. P. Mallett & Co.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 13.—Schrs. Charles E. Thorn from New York, Alaric from do. 18.—Schrs. Charlotte from Charleston, Lydia from do., Augusta from do. 19.—Brig Nonpareil from St. Domingo.

CLEARANCES.

March 16.—Schrs. H. Westcott for Turks Island, Marion for Nova Scotia, Arcot for New York, Mary for St. Domingo, Oralloo for do 18.—Schr. William for New Bedford. 19.—Schrs. Valhalla for Havana, Illinois for Fall River.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

MR. CLAY'S VISIT.—We have been hoping that Mr. Clay would visit this place, especially since we learned that Mr. Preston had urged him to change his route, so as to come through Camden, Cheraw and Fayetteville, and hence to Wilmington and Raleigh. But we now learn that he was to be at Savannah on Thursday last, at Augusta yesterday, thence to Columbia and Charleston, and arrive at Wilmington on or about the 8th of April. He will doubtless remain at Wilmington a day or two, and arrive at Raleigh it is supposed on Thursday the 11th of April. How long he will remain there we have not heard, but probably several days. There is not time for him to come this way.

The Clay Club of Wilmington has appointed a Committee to proceed to Charleston and escort the Guest to Wilmington.

The arrangements of the Central Committee will be found in another column.

We understand that quite a number of our citizens propose to go to Wilmington, and others to Raleigh.

It will be a great disappointment to many of the citizens of this part of the State, as well as of the adjoining Districts of South Carolina, to learn that his route does not bring him near them. They would assemble by thousands to greet the Patriot and Statesman.

HON. WM. A. GRAHAM.—We deeply regret to hear, that the latest intelligence from Greensborough inspires more of fear than of hope as to his recovery. He has the prayers of all who admire public and private virtue, for his speedy restoration to health.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGE, &c.—The Council of State met according to adjournment on Monday the 18th inst., and proceeded to fill the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, vacant by the death of Judge Gaston, and to appoint a Board of Internal Improvement, the term of the former Board having expired.

To the first office the Governor at first nominated the Hon. George E. Badger, and the Council unanimously *rejected* that nomination. He then nominated the Hon. Frederick Nash, of Hillsborough, heretofore a Judge of the Superior Courts, who was unanimously *confirmed*. Col. Cadwallader Jones, of Hillsborough, and Dr. Frederick J. Hill, of Brunswick County, were nominated and confirmed to compose the Internal Improvement Board.

To such appointments no one can have objection, even among those who may have had other preferences. They are gentlemen of high character; and in regard to Judge Nash especially, we may be permitted to remark, in consequence of the eminent importance of the office to the welfare of the people and to the character of the State, that a better selection could not have been made. The manner in which Judge Nash has long presided over the Superior Courts, his eminent legal attainments, solidity and strength of mind, urbane and dignified deportment, and high moral and christian character, all conspire to fit him for the highest Judicial station in the State, and assure us that that tribunal will lose none of the enviable reputation it now enjoys.

It is understood that Judge Nash will finish the present Spring Circuit before retiring from the Circuit Court Bench.

As to the rejection of Mr. Badger, the public will form their own opinions. His pre-eminent ability, not less than his personal and professional integrity, are unquestioned; and, as they are above the need of praise, so they are in little danger of harm from the spite of four bitter Locofoco partisans.

We regret that the nomination was made, though we doubt not that Gov. Morehead's reasons were conclusive to his own mind. It is well known to his friends that Mr. Badger would not have accepted the office, but it is equally well known that Gov. Morehead avoided all conversation on the subject, and he doubtless considered it his duty first to nominate him whom he esteemed above all others fitted for the high station, and to throw the responsibility on the Council.

RICHMOND COUNTY CLAY CLUB.—We attended a highly respectable meeting of this Club at Rockingham on Tuesday evening of last week—Col. John W. Covington, the President, in the Chair, and Saunders M. Ingram, Esq. Secretary.

A considerable number of gentlemen came forward and signed the Constitution, which had been adopted at a previous meeting; and on motion of Harrison W. Covington, Esq. the following gentlemen from other counties, who were in the village, were unanimously elected Honorary Members, viz: Hon. John Long of Randolph, E. J. Hale and Walter A. Huske of Cumberland, John B. Kelly of Moore, John Gilchrist of Robeson, and Dr. Richmond M. Pearson of Anson.

Mr. Kelly returned thanks for the honor done him, and discussed at great length, in his usual forcible manner, the doings of the Harrisburg Convention, (of which he was a member,) and the relative merits of the various aspirants for the Presidency; particularly exposing the inconsistencies and odious doctrines of Van Buren and Calhoun.

E. J. Hale being called for, responded briefly.

H. W. Covington, Esq. was next called upon, and in language chaste and eloquent, he poured forth of the abundance of a mind well stored with the political history of the country and of the times.

Mr. Gilchrist next responded to a call, by a sensible and manly discussion of some of the leading topics of the day which had been omitted or but slightly touched upon by his predecessors.

Mr. Huske closed a speech for which he was called upon, with a beautiful eulogy on the character and services of Henry Clay.

Gen. Alfred Dockery, the vigor of whose blow is always equal to the occasion which calls for it, next spoke briefly; and the meeting was closed at about 11 o'clock by a humorous but pointed speech from John W. Cameron, Esq.

The occasion passed off pleasantly, and we may hope profitably. The Whigs of the Upper and Lower ends of the County who were present, avowed their determination to form Branch Clay Clubs in their respective neighborhoods, a promise which we think they will not forget.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—The boiler of a Locomotive attached to a freight train, exploded at Petersburg on Friday last, by which the Engineer, Mr. Smith, and a negro man, a fireman, were killed, and another negro fireman dangerously wounded.

ALARMING NEWS!—ANNEXATION OF TEXAS!—The following startling intelligence is confirmed from all quarters:—

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE TEXAS QUESTION.

In all Governments, but especially in those wherein, as in this Government, the sovereignty of the People is recognised, questions sometimes arise so grave in their nature that, being seriously announced, they command the whole attention of all men of common intelligence, and, disdaining association with the mere party topics of the day or of the age, occupy at once exclusively the public mind. Of this character, if question ever was, is that concerning the annexation of Texas to the United States, now sprung upon the country.

When, early in the present session of Congress, the subject was casually alluded to by us, we were somewhat staggered by the remark of a contemporary—better informed on the subject, it seems, than we then were—that the project was worthy of more serious consideration than we were disposed to give to it. But, still incredulous, no longer ago than the 26th of last month, though our suspicions were not altogether laid, we treated the report of a pending negotiation for "annexation," received by way of Texas and New Orleans, as being most probably "the work of wanton mischief or interested speculation." Little did we even then dream that the influences to which we then alluded, as being employed in agitating the question of annexation, had been seconded by the Executive power of this Government, in the manner and in the extent to which we are forced, by information from different quarters, reluctantly to believe.

Matters have proceeded so far, however, that it is proper that we should state to our readers what knowledge we have recently acquired on this subject, from sources to be relied upon, and endeavor to open their eyes to the dark cloud which overhangs the public peace and the national welfare, if not the existence of this Union.

It is now some months ago—probably not long after the retirement of Mr. Webster from the Department of State—that an overture was made, *by this Government*, through the Secretary of State, *inviting* from the Executive of Texas (Gen. Houston) a proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States. This overture was, at first, it we understand rightly, rather coolly received by the Chief of the young Republic. But, since the meeting of Congress, the Government of Texas having been again approached—we will not say importuned, though circumstances almost justify the use of that phrase—by the Executive of the United States, Gen. Houston did at length *consent* to negotiate on the subject. The terms of an arrangement between the high contracting parties are already arranged; and, if not already done, they are to be reduced forthwith to the form of a Treaty, through the agency of a Special Minister from Texas, (Mr. Henderson,) who is already on his way to this city for the purpose, if before this paper goes to press, he have not already arrived.

So far as the President of the United States and the President of Texas are concerned, the Treaty is all but made.

This information has, we confess, filled our minds with humiliation and apprehension. Humiliation at the unauthorized and almost clandestine manner in which, after having heretofore solemnly rejected, for unanswerable reasons, a proposition for annexation, when sought by the Government of Texas, our own Government has gone a-wooing to that of Texas and solicited its favors; and apprehension of the consequences of the consummation of the Treaty, which the President at least has been made to believe will be promptly ratified by a constitutional majority of the Senate of the United States.

The sudden occurrence of this question, we have already intimated, is one of those occasions of engrossing interest, which, like that of a foreign invasion, or a rebellion at home—a pestilence, or an earthquake—ought to suspend for a time all mere party differences and contentions. It is a question of peace or war, of self-preservation, of national existence, in comparison with which the ordinary topics of party controversy dwindle into absolute insignificance.

While speaking thus, we know and feel that we are expressing sentiments not in accord with those of some of our political friends. We sincerely regret it, on our account and on theirs. But when, in our opinion, a great danger impends, we must not be deterred by such considerations from sounding the alarm, and calling upon public opinion to make itself heard at the Capitol in tones which can neither be misunderstood nor disregarded.

The annexation of Texas to this Union, under present circumstances, is opposed, in our judgment, by a host of considerations, of which it will not be possible for us to-day more than to enumerate the chief. Before doing which, however, we wish to state that there is no one who more sincerely desires the welfare and prosperity of the people who compose the population of Texas than we do. We would contribute to it in any way not incompatible with the honor and the interest of the great commonwealth within which our lot is cast. Desiring to see the republic of Texas independent in fact as it is in name, we would exert the power of this Government to any extent which would not commit the fame and the peace of this country towards that. We would employ all the means of counsel, persuasion, and cooperation with other nations in friendly offices, to secure to her that durable peace and tranquility, which alone are wanting to her growth into a populous, productive, and wealthy State among the nations of the earth.

Our first objection to the annexation of Texas is, that it cannot be accomplished without involving the country in war; too great a price to pay for any territorial acquisition whatever, which the National honor does not demand.

Our second objection is, that, far from demanding this acquisition, the National honor forbids it. So long as war continues between Mexico and Texas and a Solemn Treaty of Peace and Amity exists between us and Mexico, we cannot, without violating the sacred faith of treaties, undertake to possess ourselves of the Territory, to which Mexico still maintains her right. We have, it is true, acknowledged the independence of Texas, as we had a right to do, for certain international purposes; but that recognition did not extinguish or in any manner affect the rights of Mexico upon Texas. The obligations of our Treaty with Mexico remain untouched; and Mexico would have the same right to possess herself (if she could) of any State of this Union as the Government of the United States has to possess itself of Texas.

Our third great objection (which would be conclusive without the preceding) is, that the Territory of the United States is already large enough. It is infinitely more important that we should people and improve what we have than grasp after more, especially when its acquisition would be inevitably attended with discord and dissatisfaction. It is far more important to the happiness of the People of the United States that they should enjoy in peace, contentment, and harmony, what they already have, than that they should place all those blessings at hazard by this new experiment.

Our fourth objection is, that, if the "annexation" of Texas were in other respects desirable, one entire third of this Union at least forbids the bans, doubts the constitutional right to establish the connexion, and declares its determination to resist it. The proposition to annex or incorporate a Foreign Nation in this Union, moreover, is entirely new, and the authority to do it is solemnly questioned. This objection would have much less force had we, in this case, instead of recognising the independence of Texas, negotiated with Mexico, with or without the consent of the People of Texas, for the acquisition of that territory. We would not, merely to acquire more land, (of which we have already more than we want,) jeopard the existence of the Union, which ought to be dearer to the heart of every American citizen than any consideration extraneous to it.

Fifthly, we dread the beginning by the United States of a system of acquisition of foreign territory by conquest, (which, as things stand, the annexation of Texas would effectively be,) or even by purchase.—Once begin it, and *where* will it end? Shall we *ever* have territory enough for ambition, though we have enough for our wants?

We entirely concur, as our readers know, in the views so forcibly expressed above. We desire not the territory of Texas: still less do we desire a union with its people; and least of all do we desire a WAR with Mexico, (and perhaps with other nations,) which would inevitably result from the annexation. Mexico claims Texas as her own, and is now waging a war for its possession. That war must be with us if we take possession. But perhaps some one will say, Mexico is so feeble that we have nothing to fear from her. And is that a justification for a great and powerful nation taking possession of her lands and her people? The idea must call a blush to the cheek of the most stolid. But after the five years' war with a few hundred Seminoles, and the millions spent and thousands of lives lost in that ingiorious contest, let no one imagine that Mexico is powerless against us. She may do us incalculable evil, though greater might befall herself.

We esteem it most fortunate that two-thirds of the Senate is required to ratify a Treaty, and we cannot believe that such a vote can be had in favor of this Treaty, though the whole proceeding may well excite alarm and distrust.

It is some consolation to know, that this cannot be made a party question, nor yet altogether a sectional question; for Mr. Van Buren, in 1837, peremptorily rejected proposals for annexation made by Gen. Hunt the Texan Minister, and gave reasons therefor, through Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, which are as cogent now as then. See them copied in Mr. Webster's letter, in this paper.

The following extract from a letter, which we find in the Charleston Courier, not only conveys authentic information of Mr. Calhoun's acceptance of the office of Secretary of State, but gives an inkling of what he is expected to do in office:—

"PENDLETON, March 15, 1844.

"I was with Mr. Calhoun to-day. The mail came freighted with letters from his friends urging his *acceptance*. You will be gratified to learn that he could not resist "this call of his country upon his patriotism," and that as early as practicable he will pass through the *old* city, on his way to Washington.—Texas and Oregon will be the absorbing questions for his great mind, and depend upon it his wisdom, firmness and moderation will secure *both* to this Union."

Heartily as we have all, of all parties, united in the wish that Mr. Calhoun would take the office, we fear we may yet live to regret it—at least if his power should be equal to his will.

A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—Those who have not forgotten Mr. McDuffie's speech in the Senate, a few weeks since, in which he portrayed the glory and prosperity of the Southern portion of this Union, if it could but be separated from the North and West and organized into a separate Confederacy, will scarcely think us unjust in connecting that speech with the more recently divulged but previously concocted Treaty for the Annexation of Texas.

We denounced that speech at the time, as uttering treason, its whole spirit and tendency being to bring about a dissolution of the Union; but we had no idea that it was expected in the first place that the country was to go to war for Texas, so that after the acquisition of that immense territory by the blood and treasure of the whole, the South might be prepared to cut loose from its sisters and set up for itself.

We would warn the people of the South of the fatal projects of Mr. McDuffie and some of the ambitious politicians of his set. An attempt to obtain Texas must plunge us in a war. The success of that attempt would be the signal for dissolution; and the very extent of our territorial limits would be one of the causes assigned for dissolution; whilst the real motive would be to elevate those who now find themselves overlooked, or thrust aside to make way for Van Buren. That the annexation of Texas is a favorite measure with the author of that speech and his friends, should make even those pause who have favored annexation, but who love the Union.

Mr. Haywood has given notice in the Senate of his intention to introduce various bills to reduce salaries, from the President down to the Clerks. In all his ten bills, however, it is worthy of remark that there is not one which proposes to touch his own pay! His notions of patriotism don't run in that channel.

Such movements as this are among the signs of the party's despair. Does any one imagine, that if they were confident of retaining power and patronage, they would desire this general reduction of salaries, or the abolition of about one-half of all the present Diplomatic appointments, which another of the party has proposed? Not they.

The Raleigh Standard is still harping on the vile charge of Bargain and Corruption, which Gen. Jackson's own witness *disproved* in 1827. It asserts, in the space of near two columns of its last number, a great variety of arrant falsehoods. It would take more time and room than we have at command just now to expose all of them. We will mention a few at random.

The Standard says, that the members from Kentucky justified their vote for Mr. Adams by saying that they did not vote for him until it was distinctly ascertained that their friend, Henry Clay, would be Secretary of State. We pronounce this *false*.

The Standard says, that up to the period of receiving office from Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay had been his "violent enemy." This too is *false*.

The Standard says that "*immediately after*" the well known controversy between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay respecting the Ghent Treaty, "Mr. Clay *suddenly* became a fast friend to Mr. Adams, accepted office under him," &c. This also is *false*. It was years after that controversy that Mr. Clay "accepted office," &c.

These are but three out of perhaps thirty in the same article. The Editor's ignorance, also, is apparent in the assertion, which, however, lacks the malignity of the above, that Mr. Van Buren was first Governor of New York, then Senator in Congress. The reverse is the fact.

BETTER TIMES.—The improved feeling in every branch of business during the last twelve months, has often been remarked on. To us it was clearly manifested in Anson and Richmond Counties during our late trip there. Last Spring "hard times" was the common topic of conversation, and it was feared that a vast deal of property would come under the Sheriff's hammer. Now, confidence is restored, money is comparatively plenty, and but few forced sales are made. This is the result of economy, improved agriculture, and the rise of prices of produce as compared with last year. By the way, no one can fail to remark the great productiveness and high price of the lands, and the general diffusion of wealth, in those counties.

We have personally great reason to be gratified with our visit. We found plenty of ardent Whigs, devoted to the cause and its leader, and abundantly kind to even an humble advocate of their principles. As a substantial evidence of this feeling, or of the abundance of money, or of both, we may mention, that we settled no less than 139 accounts in the two counties; in many instances being paid a year or more in advance, and in one we had to decline an offer to pay up to July 1846. That was looking rather far ahead even for one who does not believe in Father Miller. But on the day after we got home, a gentleman from Richmond county called to pay his venerable father's subscription up to January 1847. We endeavored to decline it, but he would take no denial. His father had so instructed him, and his orders must be obeyed. Such occurrences may well make an Editor proud of his friends and of his cause. As John Randolph used to say of his constituents, so may we say of our subscribers, "Never Editor had such subscribers."

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 18th, nearly the whole day was devoted to the Oregon Question, which was discussed by Messrs. Archer, Rives, and Buchanan.

On Tuesday, Mr. Choate continued the debate.

And on Wednesday, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Rives.

On Thursday, Mr. Haywood remarked that the general assembly of North Carolina, at its last session, passed certain resolutions urging upon the senators and representatives in that State to use their exertions to obtain an appropriation for the completion of the United States arsenal in that State, as an arsenal of deposite and general construction. It was presented to the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, but no final action was had upon them. He moved that they be taken from the files, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs: Agreed to.

Mr. H. said he had prepared a resolution, calling upon the War Department for information, which ought to accompany these resolutions to the committee; and he would state, with a view of drawing the attention of the committee to the fact, that in 1835, an act of Congress was passed, authorizing in express terms the erection of an arsenal of deposite, and general construction in the State of North Carolina. At various times appropriations were made for the purpose of carrying into execution the intentions of the law, but the executive department of the government had suspended in part the purpose of the law, and only gone on to complete the work as an arsenal of deposite. His object in asking the attention to the memorial of the legislature was with the view to get the committee to go into an examination of the subject, and see if they did not concur in opinion of the representatives from that State, that the executive officers of the United States have no right to suspend a law of Congress, or to defeat the object of its laws. It was their business, when a law was passed, to carry it into execution; and if it could not be executed without alteration or amendment to report that fact to Congress; but not undertake to repeal a law or render it inoperative by their will merely. With the view of bringing the facts in the case directly before the Senate and the country, he begged leave to offer the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the Senate an estimate of the amount which will be necessary to complete the United States arsenal near Fayetteville, in North Carolina, as it was originally designed by law, viz: as an arsenal of deposite and general construction; and that he report also what balance there is in the hands of disbursing officers of any appropriation heretofore made for the erection and completion of said works.

The resolution having been read, was adopted.

The debate on the Oregon Question was closed by Mr. Sevier, and, the question being taken, the resolution of Mr. Semple, providing for the abrogation, after a year's notice, of the Treaty by which England and the U. States hold joint possession of Oregon, (with a view to taking possession by the U. S.) was *rejected*, 28 to 18. (A strict party vote, except that Messrs. Haywood, Huger, and McDuffie, voted against the resolution.

The Senate then took up the Pension Appropriation Bill, which was amended in various particulars.

On Friday, Mr. Sturgeon presented the Pennsylvania resolutions against a reduction of the Tariff, and indicated his decided hostility to the reduction.

Mr. Haywood introduced his bills to reduce salaries, and reduce the tenure of certain offices.

The bill to reduce the rates of postage, and limit the franking privilege, was discussed, amended, and made the special order for Wednesday.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE, on Saturday the 16th, M. Simons made a report detailing a system of gross frauds practised on the House in the execution of Maps, Lithographs, &c. by which about $58,000 had been drawn for work which only cost about $10,000. He proposed to take the business from the Clerk of the House, and entrust it to a committee. Mr. Adams endeavored, unsuccessfully, to get the names of the guilty persons. Mr. Simons's resolution was adopted.

On Monday, a debate on the Oregon Question sprung up in the House, in which Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, Winthrop, Morse, and others took part.

On Tuesday, the principal subject was the Fortification Appropriation Bill; which,

On Wednesday, was *passed*.

On Thursday, nothing of importance.

On Friday, 15,000 extra copies of Mr. Dromgoole's report accompanying his Sub-Treasury Bill, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dromgoole, from the Select Committee on the subject, made a brief but decided report against amending the Constitution in regard to representation in Congress. The report concluded with the following resolutions:—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the rule established in the Constitution as the basis of representation and direct taxation, resulting from a spirit of concession and compromise essential to the formation and preservation of the Union of the States, ought to be held sacred by the friends of the Union.

Resolved, That no proposition to alter or amend the Constitution in relation to representation and direct taxation among the States ought to be recommended by Congress, but that every such proposition ought to be promptly and decisively condemned.

Mr. D. moved the previous question, under which the vote was taken, without debate, and the first resolution adopted, 128 to 18, and the second adopted, 127 to 41.

The House then took up private bills.

On Saturday, private bills again.

A good scene occurred in Congress on the 18th. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll of Penn. was making a speech in favor of taking possession of Oregon, in the course of which he said,—

He wished to know where the friends of Mr. Clay are on this subject? What were Mr. Clay's sentiments in regard to it? Now he did not know what were Mr. Van Buren's opinions. (Here there was great laughter at the manner in which Mr. I. had caught himself, and some one cried out, "*that's true!*") Mr. I., when the commotion had subsided, continued and said, he knew, however, the opinion of the people, and it was Mr. Van Buren's practice to defer to the opinion of the people. (More laughter.)

It will be time enough for Mr. Ingersoll to ask for Mr. Clay's opinion when he shall have obtained Mr. Van Buren's.

The Globe prudently omits all notice of this in its report of Mr. Ingersoll's speech.

THE LOCOFOCOS AND THE TARIFF.—In this part of the country the Locofoco party profess the utmost detestation of the Tariff. But what say their friends at the North? In the lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, where the party majority is about two to one, resolutions have been *unanimously* passed, 90 votes to 0, in favor of the present Tariff, in favor of it as a permanent system of revenue and *protection*, and against the bill of Gen. McKay, instructing their Senators peremptorily to vote against "*any change* in the present Tariff which might prove injurious to the manufacturing and agricultural interests of Pennsylvania; sternly to resist any reduction in the present duties on iron, coal and wool, and to omit no effort to sustain all the great interests of the nation, calculated to foster and promote American industry." Such is Northern Locofocoism, with all its pretended hostility to protection and the "black Whig Tariff."

These resolutions subsequently passed the Senate by a vote of 30 to 1.

Mr. McDuffie, in reply to the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, says he still believes a Bank of the United States to be constitutional, but has changed his opinion as to its expediency.

METEOR.—On Thursday evening last, at 20 minutes past 6 o'clock, whilst passing along the road near Laurel Hill, Richmond County, we observed a very beautiful meteor, very much resembling, in descent, color, and separation into particles, the appearance of a falling rocket, after its force is spent. It emitted no perceptible light, as the sun had been down but a few minutes. We have frequently seen meteors at night, but never before one by day light.

DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.—Mr. Wm. D. Cooke, an experienced Teacher of the Deaf and Dumb, proposes to establish a School for that unfortunate class of youth, at some central point in North Carolina. His plan is recommended by Gov. Morehead, and by the Synod of North Carolina. Mr. Cooke states that by the last Census there are in this State 280 Deaf and Dumb, of whom 82 are under 14 years of age, 80 between 14 and 25, and 118 above 25. He states the surprising fact, that there are on register more than 100 applications from this State for admission to the Virginia Institution at Staunton. Surely then there can be no difficulty in sustaining a School at home.

We have frequently seen the letters of a sprightly Deaf and Dumb youth of this place, who has been at Staunton for a year or two, and have marked the progressive development of his mind, from the crude formation of letters, the unconnected and incoherent words, to the expression of feelings in appropriate language, in a neat hand writing, and correct spelling. They now manifest a strong feeling of love to his parents and friends at home, and to that God of whom his only ideas have been derived from the instruction furnished him at Staunton.

May the benevolent enterprize of Mr. Cooke meet with all possible success.

CHERAW.—We were absent last week when the letter of Messrs. Wright and Powell was published, and therefore had not an opportunity of adding a few remarks, which are made the more necessary in consequence of a vulgar article in the Cheraw Gazette—an article whose style is the reverse of that of Messrs. Wright and Powell.

We of course have great pleasure in putting the subject in a fair light for Mr. Lacoste, who is a respected acquaintance and subscriber, as against Mr. Mowry, of whom we know nothing. But it was not we who did him injustice by the statement that the Jury was divided 10 for Mowry, 2 for Lacoste. We remained in Cheraw for 24 hours after the result of the trial was known there, and conversed with perhaps twenty gentlemen on the subject, and in no single instance did we hear a doubt expressed as to that point. We therefore stated what was in the mouth of every one whom we heard speak on the subject, of whom it is true not one was a Juror; but it was even stated in our presence as coming at second hand from a Juror. It now appears that our information was incorrect, as stated in the letter of Messrs. Powell and Wright. But the attempt of the Gazette to impute to us a hostility to Mr. Lacoste, and an intention to convey a false impression of the matter, is a slander which none but a vindictive creature would have resorted to. It is well known to many gentlemen of Cheraw, if not to the Editor of the Gazette, (as we doubt not it is,) that we stated only what was the common understanding, up to the time we left Cheraw, of the manner in which the Jury was divided.

The Gazette harps upon a very immaterial error of ours, and the only one we are responsible for. We stated, that on the strength of Mr. Lacoste's letters, McIntosh bought $14,000 worth of goods of Mowry, and failed. We should have said, that McIntosh became indebted to Mowry in the sum of $14,000. The indebtedness grew out of Cotton transactions.

That we had no wish to do Mr. Lacoste injustice, we might show by stating a simple fact. Some months ago we heard, we know not where, that at the time the letters of introduction were given, McIntosh owed Lacoste 6 or $8,000, and that this debt had been paid out of the means obtained from Mowry. Whilst at Cheraw we learned, that, so far from this being the fact, Lacoste had actually sold McIntosh goods to the amount of several thousand dollars *after*, and not *before*, the recommendation to Mowry, and that he lost a part of this debt by the failure of McIntosh. We did not write this for the Observer, because we did not know how far the injurious story had circulated. But we have frequently since stated the fact in conversation, in Anson and Richmond, where we found persons laboring under the same false impression; and wherever it was stated it at once relieved Mr. Lacoste's character from prejudice.

We have said so much on this subject because of the interest taken in it by many of our subscribers.

The Gazette goes on to dispute our statement, that in consequence of the demand for cotton for Factories in this place, prices were a cent higher here than at Cheraw. The *fact* was not the less a fact for his denial. On Friday the 8th, when we left here, cotton sold at 9 cents, and even 9¼. We were informed at Cheraw that the price was but 8. Again: On Friday the 15th, a large planter of Richmond County was in Cheraw, and was offered, as he afterwards told us at Rockingham, but 7¾ for his best cotton.—On the same day, several Richmond County Planters were in Fayetteville, and sold their best cotton, as they themselves told us, at 9 cents. What says the Gazette of the 19th? "The extreme prices of the week are from 6 to 8¼ cents—principal sales 7 to 7¾ cents." During the same period here, the extreme price was 9¼ cents, and the principal sales at 8¼ to 9. At Charleston the prices were 7 to 9½, only 5 bales going above 9¼, though the staple of their cotton ranks higher than ours. At New York, 7¼ to 9¼,—the qualities shipped from this place ranging from 7½ to 8¾ only; being actually less than was paid here. What is it that keeps up the price here? Can any one imagine any other cause than the one we gave, viz: the home demand? Certainly no one here dreams of buying cotton at 8½ to 9 cents to ship hence at a charge of 1 cent a pound, and sell at New York for 7½ to 8¾. It is not the fault of the buyers at Cheraw, as we expressly stated, that they give no more than they do, and it is only the necessities of the buyers here that induce them to give so much as they do.

The Gazette says, that were our statement true, the merchants of Cheraw would do well to send their cotton to Fayetteville, instead of Charleston or New York. To be sure they would; and we can inform him, that we heard more than one large planter wish he could command wagons to haul his cotton from the warehouses in Cheraw, where it is stored this place.

The Gazette thinks "the [illegible] is yet too small to ente[illegible]." As he pleases; but a [illegible] here of about 4,000 bale[illegible] in the State of from 12 to [illegible] these parts to [illegible] however[illegible] prehensive vision o[illegible]ette.

Mr. Darragh, Whig, has bee[illegible] from the Pittsburg District, in P[illegible] of Wm. Willkins, Locofoco, app[illegible] War. This is the *thirteenth* mem[illegible] the present session commenced, and

In Harrisburg, where the Locos ha[illegible] lar majority of 250, the Whigs have th[illegible] all their Municipal officers.

RECEPTION OF MR CLAY.

The following gentlemen, *one* from each Congressional District in the State, have been appointed by the Whig Central Committee to receive Mr. Clay at Smithville, below Wilmington, and escort him to this City, viz:

Mountain District,
Burgess S. Gaither, of Burke.
Lincoln District,
Rufus Reid, of Iredell.
Guilford District,
Dr. J. H. Montgomery, of Montgomery.
Raleigh District,
Edward J. Hale, of Cumberland.
Wilmington District,
Dr. F. J. Hill, of Brunswick.
Newbern District,
J. C. Washington, of Lenoir.
Edenton District,
James C. Johnston, of Edenton.
Granville District,
T. P. Devereux, of Northampton.
Caswell District,
Nich. P. Williams, of Surry.

This Committee of nine are requested to be in Raleigh by the 6th of April, or in Wilmington by the afternoon of the 8th of April.

The following gentlemen, *two* from each Congressional District of the State, have been appointed by the Central Committee, to unite with them in the reception of Mr. Clay at Raleigh, viz:

Mountain District,
Gen. Edmund Jones, of Wilkes,
Dr. J. E. Hardy, of Buncombe.
Lincoln District,
Gen. Paul Barringer, of Cabarrus.
John A. Young, of Iredell.
Guilford District,
Gen. Alex. Gray, of Randolph.
Hon. John Long, ditto.
Raleigh District,
Col. John McLeod, of Johnston,
Nathan A. Stedman of Chatham.
Wilmington District,
Blount Coleman, of Lenoir.
James W. Howard, of Jones.
Newbern District,
E. Pettigrew, of Tyrrell,
Col. Joshua Tayloe, of Beaufort.
Edenton District,
Gen. J. H. Jacocks, of Perquimons,
Samuel Calvert, of Northampton.
Granville District,
Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax,
Dr. James S. Smith, of Orange.
Caswell District,
Dr. E. T. Brodnax, of Rockingham,
James Mebane, of Caswell.

The members of this Committee are requested to arrive at Raleigh on the 10th of April.

RICHARD HINES, *Ch'n.*

The election in New Hampshire has gone, as usual, for the Locofocos.

The Whigs of Rowan have formed a Clay Club, and elected the following as its officers:—

President, D. F. Caldwell: Vice Presidents, A. W. Brandon, Wm. Chambers: Secretaries, J. S. Johnson, S. W. James; Executive Committee, John B. Lord, H. C. Jones, N. Boyden, Horace H. Beard, Wm. Murphy, George W. Brown, John I. Shaver, Dan'l H. Cress, Samuel Silliman, James L. Cowan, and Col. J. M. Brown.

The Club was ably addressed by N. Boyden and D. F. Caldwell, Esqs.

Clay Club Meeting.—There was quite a full meeting of the New Hanover County Clay Club on Monday evening, at Masonic Hall. M. London delivered an address, which was received with tokens of approbation.

Among the business transacted was the appointment of a Committee of ten to proceed to Charleston and accompany Mr. Clay thence to Wilmington. The following are the members of the Committee: Gen. Jas. Owen, John McRae, Dr. Thos. H. Wright, Gen. Alex. McRae, Gilbert Potter, F. C. Hill, Asa A. Brown, Wm. A. Wright, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., George Davis.

A resolution was passed expressive of the wish of the Club that all who can make it convenient, without distinction of party, shall visit Wilmington during Mr. Clay's stay here.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

☞ Bishop IVES will commence his Spring Visitation in St. John's Church, Fayetteville, on to-morrow, when, at candle-light, he will commence a course of Sermons "on the principles of the doctrine of Christ, as held by the Church." They will be continued on Friday and Saturday evenings, and Sunday morning.

☞ The Chemical Lecture by Rev. Mr. Colton will be delivered on *this Evening*, instead of Thursday, as usual.

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a large and well selected assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.,

All of which they intend offering at the lowest market prices, for Cash or undoubted Notes.

March 26, 1844. 99-8w

☞ The Carolinian will copy 8 weeks.

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

10 HHDS. prime Muscovado SUGAR,
10 do. ditto MOLASSES,
10 tons assorted Swedes IRON.

For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 25, 1844. 99tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of Administration upon the estate of Mrs Julia Carman, dec'd., at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate to bring them forward properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will [illegible]eaded in bar of recovery.

W. R. CARMAN, Adm'r.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator aforesaid, will, on the 6th of April, at the late residence of the dec[illegible]on a credit of six months, offer for sale [illegible] Property, viz:—

[illegible]ehold and Kitchen Furniagons, Carts, Horses, Mules, [illegible] Cattle and Hogs, Corn, [illegible]ndry Farming Tools, &c.

[illegible]rchaser will be required to give bond with [illegible] security before the property is [illegible]d.

W. R. CARMA[illegible] n'r.

[illegible] 23, 1844. [illegible]w

POSTSCRIPT.

FOREIGN—VERY LATE.—The Caledonia, at Boston, brings English papers to the 5th inst.

O'Connell and his associates have been *found guilty* of the charge of conspiracy against the governm't. The excitement in Ireland was most intense, and it was considered very doubtful whether the peace of the country could be preserved. The sentences have been deferred to next term, and some doubt whether any punishment will be inflicted. Mr. O'Connell had re-appeared in Parliament, and delivered a temperate speech on Irish affairs.

The excitement in the Cotton market had subsided, and the article was selling at the prices current previous to the 4th February. Grain had advanced. Money easy, at 2 per cent per annum.

The decline in cotton is ¼d. caused by uncertainty as to extent of crop, and doubts of the continuance of demand for fabrics. Uplands 5 to 6¼d. Import from 1st Jan. 200,000 bales, against 207,000 last year.—Stock 628,000 against 444,000.

IMPORTANT.—The National Intelligencer quotes the following statement from the N. Y. Tribune, which gives it upon "unquestionable authority," and which the Intelligencer "presumes is to be relied on":

"Mr. Packenham, [the new Minister from Great Britain,] soon after he was accredited here, passed to the Secretary of State a disavowal on the part of the British Government of any view whatever of acquiring Texas, or interfering in any manner with her independence."

ANOTHER PATRIARCH GONE!—The Register of yesterday announces the death of Gen. EDMUND JONES of Wilkes County, in the 73d year of his age. He retired on the night of the 16th in good health, and was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 17th. No man in the Western part of the State enjoyed the public confidence and respect more fully.

MARRIED,

On the 29th ult., by Thomas Farish, Esq., Dr. GEORGE W. WATSON, of Haywood, to Miss MARY JANE LEA, of Chatham County.

In New Hanover county, on the 23d ult., by John McAuslin, Esq., Mr. JOHN B. CROOM to Mrs. J. McALISTER, daughter of Dugald McDuffie, Esq.

In Sampson county, on the 12th inst., by Whitney Royal, Esq., Mr. RUFUS J. HERRING to Miss ANN MOORE, daughter of Jas. Moore, Esq., all of Sampson.

"Sir, she has accepted only *Her-ring*,
She will not, she cannot, pine after *Moore*;
Though their love has been far sweeter than Spring,
I knew they will love much more than before."

[*Communicated.*

DIED,

In this town, on the 18th instant, Mr. JAMES ELAM.

In Robeson county, on the 15th inst., Mr. EDWARD McEACHIN, aged 46 years.

In Chatham county, in the 85th year of his age, Mr. THOMAS SNIPES, for more than fifty years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Another Revolutionary Soldier gone!.

At his residence, in Randolph County, Mr. DAN MERRELL, in the 89th year of his age. He espoused the cause of his country when quite a youth, soon after the declaration of independence, had many hot conflicts with the Tories. In one of these conflicts his horse was shot under him, and he was left for dead, weltering in his gore. He was an obliging neighbor, a loving husband, an affectionate parent and kind master. He was also a model of justice, charity and honesty. *Com.*

In Monticello, Geo., on the 3d inst., of Pulmonary affection, Mr. GILBRAITH SIMONTON, of the late firm of G. Simonton & Co., a native of Iredell county, North Carolina, and for many years a citizen of Georgia.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by late arrivals from New York, their

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF GOODS,

Among which are a variety of French and American Prints, French Muslins and Lawns, Ginghams and Bombazines, Drab-de-ta, Summer Cloths and Cassimeres, Marseilles and Silk Vesting, Brown and white Linen Drillings, Black and blue-black Crape, Ladies' Kid Gloves, Half-long and half-fingered Mits, Egyptian ditto, Silk and Cotton Hose, Muslin and Thread Edging, Marking Canvass and Zephyr Worsted, Umbrellas and Parasols, Ladies' Florence, Silk and Lawn Bonnets, Albert and Shell ditto, Palm Leaf, Leghorn and Panama Hats, Children's Leghorn and Pedale Hats, 2000 pairs Shoes, assorted, some very fine. With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, which we will sell low for Cash.

G. & H. McMILLAN.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1844. 99-4w

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at Public Auction, on the 13th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, FIFTEEN SHARES OF CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK. Terms—six months credit; Note with approved security will be required before transfer.

MARY E. PEARCE, Administratrix of P. Pearce, deceased.

March 23, 1844. 99-3w

E. S. JORDAN

WOULD most respectfully tender to his friends and the public generally, his hearty thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business on his own account, and would also inform them, that having been encouraged so to do, he has extended his business, and has just returned from New York, where he purchased an extensive and beautiful Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of the following:

Blue, black and brown Cloths; Bombazines; Balzones; Chally; Muslins; Ginghams; Lawns; Dress and Furniture Prints; Dress, Apron and Bonnet Silks, of new and beautiful styles; Cap and Bonnet Ribbons; Artificial Flowers, with a good supply of Trimmings for Ladies' dresses, such as Fringes, Gimps, Daisy and Jet Buttons; Tarleton, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; white and black Laces, for Cardinals; Ladies' black, white and colored Kid Gloves; Children's, Misses', Boys', Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine Shoes; Misses' and Ladies' fine Straw, Leghorn and white Chip Bonnets; Boys' and Men's Straw, Leghorn and Fur Hats; 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings.

Without further enumeration, suffice it to say, that the stock comprises nearly every article found in a fancy store. The above Goods are expected by the next arrival of the Steamboat, and will be sold as low as such Goods can be afforded. Terms, Cash, or short time to those who pay promptly.

☞ Mrs. JORDAN has patterns for Ladies' Hats, Dresses and Caps, of the latest fashions. Ladies wishing rich Goods and neat work can save the trouble and expense of sending abroad, by coming or sending their orders to Cheraw.

Cheraw, March 19, 1844. 99-6w

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4.

Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.

March 25.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE.
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

November 2, 1843. 70tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

CHEAP BOOKS.

ALISON'S HISTORY, abridged, at $1 50. Matilda, by Eugene Sue, 3 vols. at 75 cents. The Salamander, by do. 25. Theresa Dunover, by do. 25. Female Bluebeard, by do. 25. Tom Burke, complete, 50. Willis's Poems, 12½. The Clay Minstrel, and Life of Clay, a Whig Song Book 25. Whig Almanac, 12½. Moffatt's Africa, 50. Infant Treatment, 25. A few Law Books, cheap.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1844.

Nancy Downer and others; *vs.* George Stapleton and wife and others.
Petition for sale of Moses.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, George Stapleton and Margaret his wife, Joseph Downer, James Miller and Jane his wife Francis Brower and Mary his wife, and John Bowser, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in the case, or the same will be taken pro confesso against

RECEIVED PER STEAMERS,

15 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 ditto Cuba ditto,
48 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 half bbls. Fresh Butter Crackers,
10 casks Cheese,
1 cask Rice.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Ready-made CLOTHING, Overcoats, Cloth Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Scarfs, Shirts, &c. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

January 6, 1844. 88tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
50 ditto St. Domingo ditto,
10 dozen Windsor Chairs,
25 boxes superior Cheese,
50 boxes and half boxes Raisins,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec'r 18, 1843. 85tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57-tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1841; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

Revolutionary History.

JUST PUBLISHED, the Proceedings of the Safety Committee of the Town of Wilmington, during the years 1774-5-6; with the Joint Proceedings of the Committees of the Counties of Duplin, Onslow, Bladen, Brunswick and Cumberland. Price 50 cents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 20.

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Check's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86tf

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

A CERTAIN and effectual cure for Ague and Fever; also used successfully in the treatment of Bilious Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The Pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

☞ Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price One Dollar.

Also, Dr. Hull's celebrated Cough, Worm, and Headache Lozenges.

All the above for sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hinsdale and at the Book Store, in Fayetteville, and by the principal Druggists throughout the State.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

THESE PILLS, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. It is believed that the rapidity of the sale of this invaluable medicine (in those States of the Union where they have been introduced) and the reputation it has acquired in the brief space of twelve months, has heretofore been unprecedented in the annals of medicine, since the days of Hippo-

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS!

JOHN C. THOMSON & CO.

WOULD take this method to inform the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have removed their NEW

HAT, CAP & SHOE STORE

To the South West corner of the Market Square, in the building that was occupied by the late P. Pearce, deceased, as a Shoe Store, for the last six or eight years, where they will be happy to wait on such as may favor them with a call.

They will keep on hand a large assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Of all kinds and sizes, manufactured under the eye of one of the partners, an advantage readily admitted. Justice to their friends, as well as to themselves, make it proper for them to say that they sell their goods cheap for Cash, that the losses sustained from bad customers will not have to be paid by good ones. Please to call and judge for yourselves as to quality and price. Thankful for past favors, they hope, by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Hats sold by us once Ironed gratis.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs.

N. B. Shoes repaired at the shortest notice, and in style.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1843. 76tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; De Aubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

PATENT BEE HIVE.

THE Subscribers having purchased the right of the above PATENT, called WEBB'S IMPROVED HIVE, for the State of North Carolina, are now prepared to dispose of individual and county rights on favorable terms. This Hive was patented on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1841; its advantages may be described as follows:—It is constructed with drawers in common form for the surplus honey, that can be withdrawn at any time without disturbing the Bees, and also so contrived as to effectually protect them against the worm that is often very destructive to them and the products of their industry; it is also so arranged that the Bees can be removed from one hive to another, or to any required distance; the facility for hiving and removing the Bees entirely obviating the cruel necessity of destroying them to extract the honey from the hive. This Hive is perfectly plain in its construction, and its simplicity and cheapness, with its other advantages, has insured it success wherever it has been introduced; it is now in general use in the New England and Western States, and we have recommendations from the citizens of those States signed by the lawyer, merchant, farmer and mechanic, men of the highest respectability that have tested the advantages arising from it. We have samples of the Hives now on hand, that can be seen at the Store of the Subscribers, and for further particulars, please address

SHELTON & MALLORY.

Wilmington, Jan. 10, 1844. 89-3m

Rectory Boarding School,

HAMDEN, CONN.

THE Subscriber having been induced to open a FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, is prepared to receive a few pupils in addition to the present number.

Systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges.

The nature of the School, the limited number of pupils, and their peculiar relations as *members of the same family*, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine. CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead. Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

To Mr. Bartheus Crawly, Mr. Allen H. Sanders and William J. Perryman, Mr. —— Boatwright, Mr. —— Brandon, Mr. Elias Townsend.

GENTLEMEN: Take notice, that I have filed a Schedule with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Robeson, of all my effects, and intend, at the Spring Term 1844 of the said Superior Court of Law, to make application for the benefit of the several Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March, at which time and place, as you severally claim to be creditors of mine, you may attend if you think proper and object: And you, not being inhabitants of this State, and neither of you having any known agent residing here, this advertisement is intended as a several notice to each of you, according to Act of Assembly.

Yours respectfully,

ANGUS McLEAN.

February 15, 1844. 94-6w*pd*

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the A and l, to ovi- the ers, ved s. ath d in . ips, an- . O., 273 ork, ted mi- on- ost me ake for

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf



HORSES

Can be HIRED at the Wagon Yard.

For terms apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

Feb'y 20, 1844. 94-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!



JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

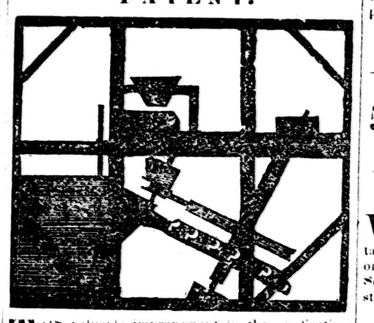
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and its successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Over-shot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES, 5 bbls. Crushed Sugar,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

December 20, 1843. 86tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage. Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

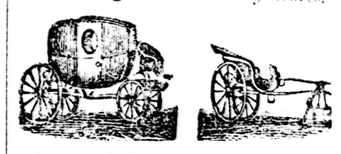
COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 63tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Feb'y 28, 1843. 51tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.